

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1796.

NUREMBERG, September 3.

THE sad situation this city was, for a long time in, is generally known. Her misfortunes increased by the present war and other circumstances, and the invasion of the French, to whom we were not only obliged to pay a very large sum in specie, but also to furnish, during fourteen days, an enormous quantity of requisites of all kinds, reduced at last, this city to such a condition, as forced her to give up every hope of a longer existence, and to commit herself to the protection of his majesty the king of Prussia, her powerful neighbour. A treaty of submission, and immunity was, therefore, yesterday concluded in the suburb of Gollenhoff, between his excellency the baron de Hardenberg and a deputation of the city of Nuremberg, after which the royal Prussian troops, under the command of col. Von Lawrens, took immediate possession of the city. The citizens hope, that under the wise administration of his majesty the king, this city will again become flourishing; especially as the conditions of the treaty are favourable and consolatory.

ESLANGEN, September 12.

Hardenberg was in the suburb of Gollenhoff more than eight days before the delivery of the city was resolved on, and from that time the number of the Prussian soldiers increased in the environs of Nuremberg.

The king of Prussia charges himself with the national debt of Nuremberg. The burghers are exempted from the service in the army, and no soldiers shall be quartered in their houses.

The burghers were assembled in their respective wards, and called upon to declare indifferently and in writing, whether they would not accept the Prussian protection. Two rolls were for the purpose laid on the table, the one for the eyes and the other for the nose.

The great majority of the inhabitants, particularly the patricians and the honourees or well born, subscribed their names on the first roll. From 14 to 1500 burghers, chiefly tradesmen, and people of the lowest class were against the surrender of the independence of the city. The garrison has already been reinforced, because the rabble made some attempts to take revenge upon those respectable persons who were most active in procuring to this distressed country the favour of participating of the king of Prussia's protection.

VIENNA, September 7.

On the 1st inst. general Latour, in conjunction with major-general count Nauendorf, who had been detached by his royal highness to his reinforcement, attacked the enemy at three in the morning at Geissenfeld, and drove them from that position. The French then took post in a wood, from which, after an obstinate action, they were likewise driven, and compelled to retreat from one height to another, to Buch and Bernsbach; where general Latour determined to attack them with his whole line. But here they were joined by the division stationed at Neuberg, by which they obtained a great superiority over the Austrian general, in infantry and artillery. The ground in front of the Austrians was likewise unfavourable for the operations of the cavalry, so that general Latour was obliged to retreat, which he did about five in the afternoon.

The general highly commends the courage displayed by the troops, who exerted themselves to the utmost in their power. On the next day general Latour took an advantageous position near Pilsenhausen, and the corps under general Nauendorf posted itself at Abensberg, by which Ratibon, Straningen, and Landshut, are covered. In this position general Latour means to wait reinforcements, some of which are arrived, and others daily expected, when he will advance to support more effectually his royal highness, and force general Moreau to retreat, either by a new attack, or such movements as may be necessary.

STUTTGARD, September 6.

According to the Italian papers, the Corsican insurrection becomes more and more serious. Commissary Saliceti is destined to accompany and direct the armament which the French are going to send to that island.

HAGUE, September 6.

General Bournonville has now actually received orders from the directory at Paris to take the command of the siege of Ehrenbreitstein. Being at the same time chief of the Northern and Batavian army, he has requested the approbation of our convention which he has obtained. It has been allowed to him at the same time to take along with him part of the French subsidial troops, 25,000 of which are in our pay. The general is therefore gone to Deventer, in order

to break up the camp which has been there this summer. Our convention likewise agreed last Friday, that part of our own troops which had been encamped at Nymwegen and further along the frontiers should march towards the Lower Rhine. It is supposed that these troops are intended for Dusseldoff, in order to relieve the French who are there.

The French troops which are yet in the dukedom of Cleve are drawing all towards the army of the Sambre and Meuse in Franconia. The French troops under general Daindels, who together with the Dutch troops are marching to their different destinations, amount to more than 20,000.

HAMBURG, September 10.

Intimation has been given to the French emigrants in Dresden, who were there in great numbers, that they are to quit that place on the 6th of this month at farthest; those that are sick may remain until the 16th.

Mr. Hammond, under secretary of state of his Britannic majesty, left Hamburg on the 9th instant, in order to return on board the frigate Garland, from Cuxhaven to England.

BREMEN, September 13.

It is not known where Jourdan is—Lefebvre has taken command of that flying army. The peasants of Franconia; in number about six thousand, under the command of a *garnis keeper* of the environs of Neustadt, have carried off the military chest of the French, in which they found half a million in hard cash.

BRUSSELS, September 16.

The French army, commanded by general Jourdan, is rapidly retreating at all points; in consequence of which it should seem, they have taken a position behind the Lahn, where they have raised, with the utmost expedition, some intrenchments.

The Austrian army is now rapidly pursuing, with the utmost success.—Accounts have already been received of the arrival of the Imperial troops at Francfort, and it is confidently said, that the siege of Mannheim is raised, a circumstance highly improbable in the present circumstances.

Retreat of Jourdan across the Rhine.

P. S. We are at this moment informed that general Jourdan has transferred his head quarters to the left bank of the Rhine.

WILHELMSBAD, September 9.

The Austrians entered Francfort on the 7th, in the evening. On the 8th, in the afternoon, the blockade of Mentz was not raised. The Sambre and Meuse army is assembling between the Lahn and Mein. The reinforcements received by that army are incalculable. A considerable corps is desling along the Moselle, and another along the Lower Rhine, coming from Holland and the countries between the Meuse and the Rhine.

COBLENTZ, September 11.

General Marceau's division in the Hundsruck, and which is increasing daily by new troops coming from the interior, is to be immediately augmented by the divisions of Poncet and Bonnard, which are to cross the Rhine at Neuwied. These divisions will be increased by others from the army of the North. By means of these reinforcements general Jourdan, who has taken a position from Friedberg to the mouth of the Lahn, will be in a condition to resume offensive operations.

The Austrians appear to be checked in their pursuit, and seeing that general Moreau does not follow the movements of Jourdan, the archduke will be forced to withdraw a great part of his army to the Danube, either to attack the army of the Rhine and Moselle, or to reinforce general Frolich and Wolf.

It does not appear that the Sambre and Meuse army has yet passed the Lahn. We are assured the head quarters are at Weitzlar. From Treves we learn, that reinforcements are passing for the army of the Sambre and Meuse.—[From the Brussels paper.]

BOURDEAUX, 13th Fruelidor.

A tragedy entitled, *The death of Turannus*, has been represented at the grand theatre of this city, many passages furnished allusions, this line, *Peace is better than victory* was twice applauded; in the course of the piece an actor asked; *who may be compared to Turannus?* a citizen in the pit cried out, *Buznaparis.*

TOULON, 10 Fruelidor, August 29.

Two thousand sailers have arrived in this port from Brest. A great number more are on their voyage, and are expected to arrive every moment.

A report prevails, and is generally believed, that twenty sail of the line belonging to Spain, in conjunction with the eight ships of war, which composed the division under the command of admiral Richery,

have sailed from Cadix, and will soon make their appearance off this place, with a view of cruising in the Mediterranean.

PARIS, 13th Fruelidor, 4th year.

The minister of the marine and the colonies, to the officer charged with the junction of the *etat-major* at Havre.

I inform you, citizens, that the French republic has concluded a treaty of alliance with Spain, and that this act has been submitted to the ratification of the legislative body. As this disposition may expose the vessels of that nation, which navigate without convoy, to be captured by the English, you will give information to all Spanish captains, who may be in the port or circle of Havre, in order that they may be on their guard, and take all necessary measures for their safety.

(Signed)

TRUGET.

Sept. 7. It is said that the Spanish government will never listen to any terms of accommodation with England, unless the latter power will content to surrender Gibraltar, which was unjustly taken from them whilst placed in the hands of England as a sacred deposit.

The Austrian general Wurmsler, who has considerable possessions in Alsace, has been put on the list of emigrants from the department of the Lower Rhine. He protested against this proceeding, but the administration of the department has confirmed his proscription.

Sept. 8. A private letter from Rome mentions that the Belvidere Apollo is carefully packed up, and on the point of being sent off to Paris.—By what route is it to reach this capital? If by land, it must of necessity be dashed to pieces on its passage over the Alps, and we shall be under the imputation of having destroyed a *chef d'œuvre* in the statuary art; if by sea, it runs the hazard of being taken by the English, who will have the benefit of it, while the obloquy will attach upon us.

Sept. 17. Jourdan is to take the command of the army of the North; Bournonville that of the Sambre and Meuse.

A letter from Aix-la-Chapelle, of the 8th of September, informs us, that general Jourdan has been forced, after a battle upon the Rednitz, to retire to the Upper Mein. There was on the 7th near Wurtzburg, a very warm affair, the result of which was, the occupation of that city by the Austrians.

CAPTURE OF RATIBON BY MOREAU.

The army of the Rhine and Moselle, after having occupied Munich, has got possession of Ratibon, from whence it is marching to take the archduke in the rear.

Francfort is retaken. The head quarters of Jourdan have re-passed the Rhine.—Bernadotte is dreadfully wounded. It is believed that the siege of Mentz is raised.

The last intelligence received from the army of the Sambre and Meuse, dated the 15th, in stating the account of their retrograde movement, has produced in the public mind the most painful sensations respecting the loss of our line of operations. Advices of the 24th and 25th, the only accounts that come to hand since the date above mentioned, have in part allayed the sensations which the preceding dispatch ought not to have produced, and the unaltered absurdity of the alarms, excited by vague and ridiculous reports, and the credulity of those who entertain them.

The siege of Ehrenbreitstein is not as yet raised. The army of the Sambre and Meuse has not fallen back upon the Rhine, as was reported, but upon the Lahn, where they occupy very advantageous positions—they will remain stationary in those positions, until they resume the offensive, by marching back to the heart of Germany, and forming a line, with the front of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, which is supported on one side by the Danube, on the other by the mountains of Tyrol. Thus, by their conjoint operations, they will aim a blow at the vitals of Austria, which peace alone can avert.

Sept. 18. General Buonaparte has authorized our minister at Rome to signify to the Neapolitan minister, Acton, that if the Neapolitan troops invade the territory of the pope, he will order a division of his army to march to the defence of his holiness's dominions. Eighteen thousand men are already preparing to march towards Bologna. The Neapolitans were at Ponte Corvo, to the number of three thousand. It is feared that another column will march to the Romagna. The Neapolitans replied, that they took these precautions merely to prevent desertion. This, however, is but an excuse.

LONDON, September 17.

Yesterday we received by express the Paris journals to the 15th and those of Brussels to the 12th. By an article inserted in the latter, we are led to believe that Jourdan intended to assemble all his different corps at Francfort, where it is probable his head quarters are arrived by this time. Some of the letters pretend that Jourdan's retreat is only a stratagem.